THE GREENBACK NOMINEE

Ben. Butler's Letter Thanking the Greenbacker for His Nomination.

He is With Them, but Neglects to Accept Their Nomination.

NEW YORK, June 17.—In response to a formal announcement of his nomination by the Greenback national convention, Gen. Butler says:

LOWELL, Mass., June 12.—Gentlemen of the committee: I received at your hands the official announcement of the action of the convention at Indianapolis with deep sensibility. In the ordinary course of political events the choice of a convention of representative men, and a considerable portion of my fellow citizens, according to me this, the highest honor they can confer, would call for grateful acknowledgment, even though it might be a selection to represent the thought of such convention upon the questions which commonly divide political parties, the views upon such questions may have been inherited on an outgrowth of measures merely of administration. The great questions you present are higher and grander than any mere political measure. Nearly a quarter of a century ago when the very existence of a republic and the establishment of a Democratic representative government hung trembling upon the issue of the greatest civil war the world ever has known or may ever know, by wisdom born of imperious necessity a financial system sprung from patriotic impulse to save the nation's life and rescue the hope of free institutions for all men from going down forever in darkness and death. It was devised by the great and good men of that day, to whose care the Republican government, to be administered by the people and for the people, had been confided. That system of finance for a free people in its infancy saved the life of the nation from perishing without it, and broke the chains which enslaved four million men. It gave this country a prosperity it never had known. It enabled the people to assess upon themselves and pay taxes of an extent before unknown in any country. It made it possible for the government to pay threefold all loans it received from any creditor, or gave to him security more profitable and staple than was ever issued by any power in the world, and made the financial system of our government at once the envy and admiration of all men. This was done by a legal tender currency. While questions as to its stability were raised by the very form of legislation which it enacted, and while still graver doubts prevailed in the minds of many wise and patriotic men whether legal tender currency is inexpensive, in fact resting not on the intrinsic value of the material on which it was coined—was within the constitutional competency and power of the legislative branches of the government. But that question having been three times submitted to the supreme court of the United States, the very highest tribunal of constitutional construction, and was at last decided in the affirmative with such unanimity that there has since been no possible reasons of doubt. One purpose of your organization and of those who thought and acted with you, although not of it, was to support and sustain this money as a currency of the people. This people's currency, you will say, was designated by its friends by the pet name of "greenback." Two years ago I did myself honor to say that the currency so commented by the merits of its great deeds wrought for the people's safety and prosperity enacted by the highest legislative power, adjudicated by such a court and the decision about to be reaffirmed, was an accomplished fact never again to be disturbed or doubted. To that its friends might well say, "so the end of our labors in this regard has come, so let us rejoice." Let those who aided in this great work press on and deal with equally important unsettled and necessary measures for the welfare of the whole people. The legal tender having become the very foundation of, as well as a measure of value, intervened with all the business of the people. The engine of prosperity of the nation, it seems to me almost an act of cruelty again to disturb, causelessly, a financial question which has been so set at rest with the assent of all good men, as much so as was the question of the right of man to hold his brother man in slavery. Therefore, I said, I am glad that that question is no longer a part in political consideration. And statesmen may now turn from it, as the country has turned from the question of slavery and war. But alas, the power of the darkness of errors, the resurrectionists of a false idea of the past dug up the mouldering remains of contention from a peaceful grave, where they slept, and threaten by a rehash of exploded resolutions formulated into a platform by a party convention to reverify and agitate controversies which will unsettle commercial values, hinder and delay the business energies of our people with an apparent but single object to extend a system of purely paper currency issued by corporations established by the government. Indeed, but for the private emoluments and gain to the corporators, which currency itself is to be valuable only because it is made redeemable in every greenback which this ghoul like agitation seeks to repudiate, overthrow and destroy. Such a currency, Andrew Jackson with the prescience and wisdom of a statesman, by the iron hand of the soldier sustained by Democrats of more than a generation ago had wholly crushed out and in hope of wise and good had buried forever as one of the grievious errors of an administration which had insiduously crept into the government for the aggrandizement of a few to the destruction of the people. As a Democrat, taught in the Jackson school in early youth, with my judgment matured by many years of converse in public affairs, aided by earnest and deep study, intensity of purpose with a topic of such magnitude affecting every interest of the people, nay it may be the very existence of free institutions demands, I am constrained were it the last act of my life, in view of this attempt to undo what Jackson had so well done, coming from whatsoever question it may, to say to you, gentlemen, there seems a wisdom, indeed a necessity of the further continuance of your organization in renewed exigency, and therefore upon this contestation I am with you, and if there were but two of us we ought to stand together against this great wrong and call upon all true men to stand with us either inside or outside, as the case may be of other political organizations which may aim to perfect other measures for the good of the country. I thank you for your suggestions that in other matters toward which your organizations turn, the interests of labor, the preservation of the lands of the people for the benefit of the people, the control of agencies erected by the government to be used for the good of the people, to regulate and control a system of interstate commerce which shall control and cheapen transportation of persons, freight and intelligence and to protect all in their just right and confine all to their true duties to the end that there may be in this country equality of rights, equality of burdens, equality of privileges and equality of powers to all persons under the law, has been the political rule of all my life, I have the honor to be with personal esteem, very respectfully, your friend and servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Improved Board of Trade.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—An institution designated as the public board of trade was closed to-day by the police, and the proprietors arrested under the law against gambling. The operations were on the principle of speculation in bucket shops, except that the quotations were artificial and indicated automatically by machinery instead of following the course of the markets.

Restored to Practice.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., who were debarred from practice as pension attorneys before the interior department last December, have been restored to practice. In the order for restoration Secretary Teller says while he finds evidence of gross heedlessness and carelessness of the interests of clients, the proof does not warrant the disbarment.

Abetting a Fraud.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 17.—Edward L. Moore, the broker with whom Isaac A. Stanley, the defaulting teller of the national bank of commerce, had most of his dealings, was arrested this morning by an United States officer under the same federal statute under which Stanley is arrested, which prescribes from five to ten years imprisonment for embezzling funds from a national bank, or abetting the same. The arrest was made at the instance of the bank officers.

WANT OF FAITH.

If A. P. Wilkes, B. & E. Zimmerman, and E. Stierle, the druggists, do not succeed it is not for the want of faith. They have such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup as a remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, and lung affections, that they will give a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

NICOLLET COUNTY POOR FARM.

A Statement by the Secretary of Charities and Corrections.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR: Some misapprehension having arisen from the brief abstract of my report on the poor house of Nicollet county, published in the DAILY GLOBE of May 6, will you kindly publish the report in full so far as it relates to that institution? This request is made in accordance with the desire of the chairman of the committee on poor house of the commissioners of Nicollet county.

The report is as follows:

"The Nicollet county poor house is eighteen miles from St. Peter. It is strictly a Scandinavian institution; the overseer and all the inmates but one or two being Swedes or Norwegians. Economy is the rule of the house. The furniture is old and scanty; the house is old and rickety; the inmates are crowded together in little rooms. In a room 12x15 were two beds, occupied by three men. In another room 9x20 were a stove, two double beds and a single bed. There being no closets or store rooms, the inmates had their clothing in the room. The single bed was occupied by a bed ridden man some seventy years old. One double bed was used by the old man's wife and daughter; the other by two women who are not related to the family. No one in the house seemed to regard this arrangement as at all objectionable. The beds abounded in bugs. The overseer had last year a salary of $400, with board for himself and wife and two children. He takes excellent care of the farm, furnishes a good team of horses and wagon, and does his own repairing, except shoeing. The overseer stated that he did not use sugar except on Sundays, lest the paupers, sitting at the same table, should desire it too. An old fashioned spinning wheel is kept on which the inmates spin much of their own yarn. Last year the farm maintained some twelve inmates, fed the overseer, and the net cash outlay of the county was $430, including the overseer's salary. The inmates are well satisfied, and so is the county board. As for the overseer, he has had his salary raised to $450. The county has a beautiful farm. The present house is not fit to repair. It should be sold for what it will bring, moved off, and a suitable building erected."

It should be added, in justice to the county authorities, that I am informed that Overseer Torson promptly removed the unrelated persons from the room occupied by the old couple and their daughter after my visit, and that syrup furnishes sweets except for tea and coffee; also that the county commissioners at the beginning of the present year discontinued the system of appointing the lowest bidder as overseer, and raised Mr. Torson's salary to $450, although others desired to take the place at even less than $400. The commissioners have submitted to the board of corrections and charities, for criticism and advice, plans for a separate building for males, which will relieve the over crowded building and provide for separation of the sexes.

H. H. HART,
Secretary of the Board of Corrections and Charities.

A MILITARY IGNORAMUS.

Shown to be a Babbling, Meddling Fault Finder.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Had the article in Sunday's issue of the Minneapolis *Tribune* on the competition drill at Minnetonka beach been characterized by any degree of fairness and impartiality I would spare the space alloted me for more valuable matter, as the spirit of disappointment which pervaded the whole article destroys its value as a criticism.

Lacerated feelings, especially those arising from St. Paul's success, are beyond the influence even of the magicians wand, how much more beyond mine, I would therefore not reply were it not for the gross injustice done both the judges and Co. D. The *Tribune's* description of the Rifles was evidently intended to awaken the admiration of such as were not present as every one knows that Co. D.'s uniform gives them a more soldierly appearance than did that of the National Rifles.

The seventeen movements omitted by Company D could have been performed by that company with equal, if not greater, precision, had not the judges consumed more than half of the entire time alloted them for inspection. *Aside from this* the statement is untrue, for Company D did fix and unfix bayonets—arms port—right shoulder to support—backward march—form column of twos from column of fours, and column of fours from column of twos. Oh, yes, we recollect! The *Tribune* reporter was seen sauntering toward the beer pavilion about this time, and he did not return in time either to see Company D perform some difficult movements, which the Nationals did not attempt to perform, such as platoons right forward, fours right and reform company by the command "form company left oblique" form column of files from column of fours, and column of fours from column of files marching with the *guide* reversed and *the left* in front.

We are sorry that the *Tribune* has yet to learn that to be able to stand a rigid inspection is almost the first necessity of the soldier; it reveals the soldier; it is a soldier's duty to take care of his piece. Company D's guns have been in service three years, and in one year from now they will be, if anything, in better shape for inspection than today.

We come now to a point where the *Tribune* shows the least regard for truth.

THE DECISION

of the judges was *not* contrary to every one who witnessed the drill, and was not based alone on inspection, *nor* on the point lost by the Nationals by passing in review at a right shoulder, this error not counting against them as the movement was performed after the entire time alloted them had expired; but was based upon company D's superior marching and their strict conformity in all movements to Upton's tactics. The Nationals, in cadence of time, are too fast in the manual, and too slow in foot movements. The length of the direct step is twenty-eight inches, 110 steps to the minute. Theirs was an eighteen or twenty inch step. In marching in platoons the guide was never given, and was on the wrong flank of his platoon. Again, when platoons wheel into line the guides stand fast till the pivot men of both platoons have dressed up against the arms of the guides, who resume their proper positions only after the commands "Front" and "Guides Posts" have been given. These points were all omitted by the Nationals in the movements specified, as well as others in other movements.

While I have many other points to enumerate, want of space compels me to bring this article to a close, and I trust that every one who reads this will see the absurdity of a military ignoramus heaping criticisms upon the three officers who are not only fine tacticians, but also gentlemen who would scorn to render a decision against their better judgment.

Yours Truly,
J. U. STICE.

Cause of Failure.

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. A. B. Wilkes, B. and E. Zimmermann and E. Stierle, the druggists, are not liable to fail for want of confidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup. He gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

CITY OF THE MOUNTAINS.

A Talk With One of the Pioneers of Montana Territory.

Helena as She Was in Days of the Vigilantes—Signs of Former Times Returning, Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

HELENA, June 14.—While loitering on the front steps yesterday afternoon, the sound of strange bells attracted my attention, and upon looking up, I beheld what was to me a very novel sight—an overland freight outfit. As I looked at the curiosity I foolishly wished that I had come to this place in its days of stage coaches, freight wagons, Indians, miners, etc. (only a remnant of each now remains) so enthusiastic was I over the three huge wagons, which were joined together and drawn by four spans of mules. The driver rode the left wheel mule, and guided the other seven with a line fastened to the left lead mule, which also wore the bells. mounted on a standard just above the hames of the harness. The poor beasts looked worn and jaded—their only inspiration being a long black-snake whip, administered by their rough and burly master.

This little reminder of early days in a mining country caused me to inquire for some "old timer" who would willingly give me a few items of interest concerning the times of fifteen and twenty years ago, I was referred to Uncle Johnny, a kind little old old gentleman well known to everyone in Helena. I immediately repaired to his cabin on West Main street; but expecting to find him in his garden at work, I entered from behind the cabin on Clare street. Finding no one in the garden, I ventured cautiously to the open back door of the cabin. The first little room I entered was filled with garden tools and boxes of different sorts.

My timid rap not being answered, and feeling sure that the old gentleman was inside, I ventured into the next room which I recognized as his dinning room. With no floor, no carpet, no fire nor window, this little room did not look very inviting, I could assure one. On the left of the passage way sat a little table, upon which were a few pieces of very old styled dishes. A very old stove sat on one side of the table, and a small cupboard on the other side. What else the room contained one could not determine at a glance, as everything was ingeniously tucked way and heaped up, that it had the appearance of a dungeon filled with the debris of a cyclone. In a moment after I knocked at the entrance to this room, a little face and a plug hat appeared at a pane of glass inserted in the top of the door opposite, leading into the next apartment, The apparition opened the door and politely invited me into what appeared to be a sleeping apartment, as it contained a small bench covered with brown blankets, and the former amount of the indescribable. There was no floor in this room, but a carpet of two sheepskins and a piece of a buffalo robe covered the ground. This room extended to the street, and was well lighted by large windows in front. The ground floor of the front part was covered with strips of straw matting—and here in this part I discovered the old man's chief occupation.

He raises canary birds to sell, and insisted on showing them to me before beginning an interview as I had told him the object of my call. I deeply sympathized with the little captives. Their surroundings w as enough to make them insane. Not a green thing in sight, not a flower, not even a child to be seen; not a sweet voice to be heard; cold, damp air, diluted with a little sunshine through a very dirty window, surrounded them. One bird lately purchased of a Denver school master showed disgust and rebellion in his eye, while most of the others looked the perfect picture of despair; and yet the old man feels that he takes very tender care of his little charges.

After looking at the birds the old gentleman laid his hat carefully on an old chest, and motioned toward his couch as he apologetically remarked that he did not have a chair in the cabin but I could sit on the bed. "What would you really like to know," asked Uncle Johnny. "Anything romantic concerning yourself, or the early settlement of Helena," I replied. "Well," he began, "I came here twenty years ago. There were but few cabins here then. The first one was built by Mr. Cutter, on the corner of West Main and the street bearing his name. It stands there now, but is changed in appearance by weather-boarding. I ran a job wagon when I first came to Helena, and made quite a little fortune which was nearly all consumed by fire, but I kept on at work and saved about six thousand, when a second fire took everything but the clothes I had on. Though by economizing and managing pretty well what real estate I had left, I was enabled to make another start. I now have this cabin and some other property, and as healthy as I ever was in my life and happy. I expect to die here, and if I do, I am going back to New York to be buried—not long till I'll go, for I'm seventy-seven now. Anxious for something a little more sensational I interrogated him further; "Do you remember much about the vigilantes?"

"Were there many men hung here in those days?"

"Oh yes!" he said enthusiastically; "I will tell you. As I said before, I ran a job wagon, and it was my business to bury those who were hung. I got twenty-five dollars a man. There was a large tree out in Dry gulch which was the gallows in those days, but which has since been cut down. We put the poor fellows in pine boxes and dropped them in prospecting holes on the side of the bluff in Dry gulch, just outside the city. I think I buried nine in all. However, some of the authorities say there were twelve. The last one that was hung I got fifty dollars for burying. They called him "Frenchy." He was a slick gambler and shot a man in cold blood. The vigilants let "Frenchy" hang for two days. They were bound to make a severe example of him. This unfortunate fellow came from the east, and had a friend here who could not believe the true character of Frenchy, for he had known him in the states to be a very different man from what his disgraceful death would indicate."

"Men sometimes change after coming into this new country do they not?" I interrupted.

"Indeed they do," said the old man thoughtfully. "You would not believe what some men will do when they get into a mining country. If a man has a mean streak in his nature it is pretty like to be developed under the circumstances of those days; while if he should remain in civilized society with wife or mother he would die ignorant of the possible depths of crime into which he might sink in a land of wild temptation and no moral restraint."

This seemed to remind him of something, as he brightened up he said: "Virginia City was a terrible place when I was there in '64. I was quite young then and was called "Majur" instead of "Uncle Johnny." A man lived across the corner from me who looked very much like me. This fellow gave serious offence to a young mail carrier (he carried letters on horseback for 25c. apiece.) Well, this young mail carrier got drunk for the purpose of administering justice to his offender—made a mistake in his man, because I looked so much like the other one, and struck me in the face and felled me to the floor. I sprang to my feet and shot him; he died in ten hours afterwards.

"You shot a man!" said I, "how did you get out of it alive?"

"Well, I was put in jail for three months, not for punishment, but for safe keeping. At the end of that time my trial came on. After my first witness had been examined the judge called the attorneys and jury together and said: 'Here, gentlemen; there is no use going any further with this trial, we all know the major and know just how it all happened.' And they voted me clear. I paid my attorney $300 and that is all it cost me."

"Did the vigilants succeed in ridding the country of thieves, vagabonds and gamblers?" I questioned.

"Yes, they did, and they will have it to do again. The railroad is bringing in the worst of characters; and it promises to be worse this year than last, The Cour de Aline mines turn out a good many of them. Thieving is done most every night, One bad robbery was committed just a few nights since. The vigilantes will have to assist the officers yet. They are just waiting for a murder to be committed, when they will turn out and clear the whole country of any outlaws or disturbers of the peace."

Not feeling at liberty to consume any more of my informants time, I bade him adieu.

The old gentleman's remarks concerning the vigilantes, sum a little far fetched and severe, and in the main probably incorrect. No doubt a strong organization exists in this city to-day, composed of resolute men who would not hesitate long to repeat the scenes of pioneer justice. Only few nights since an impromptu vigilance committee, called upon a man on Beaver creek for the purpose of chastising him for harboring horse thieves, but he fled upon their approach, so they left word for him him to leave the country in thirty days. Bozeman has already given signs of the necessary resort to old customs. Only last week the citizens awoke one morning, so the *Courier* says, to find the town carefully covered with the mystic figures, "7-444." Such a sign indicates a vigilance committee. The mystic figures, it is said, accompany a letter to the suspicioned one, whg is warned to leave the country, and the figures on every corner remind him most constantly of his probable fate, in case he does not comply with the request.

KITURAH.

Hon. Charles A. Aldrich, of Webster City, has presented the state library with a fine collection of rare books, autographs and autograph letters, collected through many years of labor.

Spring Humors

AS A SPRING MEDICINE, Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, no other so-called blood purifier or sarsaparilla compound is for a moment to be compared with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. It combines four great properties in one medicine, acting at once upon the digestive organs, blood, kidneys and bowels. For those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred Tongue, Billiousness Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, Piles, High-colored Urine, Inflamed Kidneys, Feverish Symptoms, and other congested conditions requiring a speedy, gentle and safe aperient and diuretic, nothing in medicine can possibly equal it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE,

Misery, shame and agony, often bequeathed as a sole legacy to children by parents, is neglected Scrofula. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring humors, itching tortures, humiliating eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of the disease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine or doctors did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently cured. Mrs. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass.

References: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLORED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Milan, Mich. S. G. BUXTON.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY For Infantile and Birth Humors and Skin Blemishes use CUTICURA SOAP, a deliciously perfumed SKIN BEAUTIFIER, and Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer of the City of St. Paul, until 12 M.,

JULY 8th, 1884,

For the Construction of

Six Iron Spans and Other Work

In connection with the re-building of the Wabashaw street bridge across the Mississippi river in said city, according to the plans and specifications on file in said office.

Copies only of the specifications and profile showing the length of spans, together with estimated quantities of masonry and other work to be done will be mailed on application, and bidders must examine detailed plans on file in said office.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $500, payable to the city of St. Paul, as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract in accordance with his bid and furnish the necessary bonds, viz:

1st—A bond in the sum of the full amount of the contract, running to the city of St. Paul, for the use of all persons who may do any work or furnish any material for or on account of the contract, which bond must be satisfactory to and approved by one of the judges of the district court of this district.

2d—A bond in an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the contract price, running to the city of St. Paul, as a guaranty of the faithful execution of the contract.

All bids must be marked "Proposals for the Wabashaw street Bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. A. SOMERS, City Engineer.
St. Paul, Minn., June 16th, 1884. 169-90

Theatrical and Masquerade EMPORIUM,

10 West Third street, St. Paul.

I respectfully invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen to my large, most complete and elegant stock of new Masquerade Costumes, for balls, parties, theatrical performances, old folks' concerts, tableaus, &c.

Masks at wholesale.

Country parties, send for list and prices.

P. J. GIESEN.

"OUR BABY" thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for Infants should contain *no* starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS, and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS, is Horlick's Food. ALREADY DIGESTED, free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists. Send for Book on the Treatment of Children, free.

"Easily digested and nutritious."—*G. W. Bailey, M. D., Hitchcock, N. J.*

"Find it all that could be desired."—*W. W. Reid, Stilson, Kansas.*

"No hesitancy in pronouncing it superior to anything extant."—*E. S. Osborn, M. D., Troy, N. Y.*

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

USE HORLICK'S DRY EXTRACT OF MALT

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA!

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency of disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½ lb and lb) by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND

DRUGS.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

P. J. DREIS,

General Druggist

Is settled in his elegant New Store

Corner Ninth and Saint Peter streets.

Where can be found the finest and best of Drugs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, etc. Also, all kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds in their season.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

LEGAL.

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 20, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth H. Johnson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the County of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday of the month of August, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust all claim and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
R. O. SWEENY, Executor. may21-5w-wed

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 20, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Gilbert Pottgieser, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the County of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday, of the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust, all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court,
[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.
NICHOLAS POTTGIESER, Executor. may21-5w-we

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, June 10, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Adam Gotzian, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Harding, of said county, claiming to be entitled to a conveyance of "lot number twenty-seven (27) of A. Gotzian's subdivision of block number eighty-nine (89) of Lyman Dayton's addition to St. Paul" in said county, from the executors of said estate, setting forth the names, ages and places of residence of all persons interested in said estate to be conveyed and the facts upon which said claim is predicated;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the judge of this court, on Monday, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Probate office in the city of Saint Paul, in said Ramsey county, and that all persons interested in said estate appear then and there to show cause (if any they have) why a decree should not be made authorizing and directing the executors of said estate to make and execute a conveyance of said premises to the petitioner.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate by the publication of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county aforesaid, and that a copy of this order be served personally on all persons interested in said estate residing in said county, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and on all other persons interested, by depositing forthwith a copy of such order in the postoffice at Saint Paul in said county, with postage prepaid, directed to them respectively at their place of residence, unless it appears that their residence is unknown.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L.S.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. june11-5w-wed

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, special term, May 27, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Ole E. Randall, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the county of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday of the month of August, 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust, all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court,
[L. S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.
HENRY E. RANDALL, Administrator. may28-5w-we

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, May 27, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Conrad Schmidt, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the County of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday, of the months of July, August, September, October and November, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear examine and adjust, all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the court. WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L.S.] Judge of Probate.
JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT, Executrix. may28-5w-wed

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 27, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Louisa C. McCarty, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the county af Ramsey, will upon the first Monday, of the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court,
[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.
GEO. L. BECKER, Administrator. may28-5w-wed

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY ss. Municipal Court, City of Saint Paul.

P. M. Barker, plaintiff, against Charles Whitman, defendant.

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the Municipal Court of the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, at a term thereof to be holden on Tuesday, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1884, at the opening of the court on that day, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said last mentioned day, and answer to P. M. Baker, whose complaint is on file in said court in a civil action, and who demands judgment against you therein for the sum of $55.58, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you for said sum of $55.58, with interest as aforesaid, together with said costs and disbursements.

Witness the Hon. W. T. Burr, Municipal Judge, at the city of Saint Paul, state and county aforesaid, this 10th day of June, A. D. 1884.

{Seal of the Municipal Court.}

FRANK FAIRCHILD,
Clerk of the Municipal Court.
WILLIAM BARRETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.
je11-4w-wed

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, June 10th, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Marie Inger-Werrick, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James Y. Werrick, of said county, representing among other things that Marie Inger Werrick, late of said county, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1884, at Saint Paul, in said county, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a son and one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the judge of this court on Monday, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Saint Paul DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul in said county.

By the Court,
[L.S.] WM. B McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk.
WILLIS & WILLARD, Attorneys for Petitioner.
je11-4w-wed

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. District Court.

In the matter of the assignment of Thomas W. McAuley, as sole surviving partner of late firm of John F. McIntosh & Co.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas W. McAuley, sole surviving partner of the late firm of John F. McIntosh and Thomas W. McAuley, partners as John F. McIntosh & Co., in Saint Paul, in said county and state has, by deed in writing, dated June 7, A. D. 1884, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all his property not exempt by law as such sole surviving partner, or otherwise for the benefit of all his creditors without preferences. Said assignment is made under and pursuant to chapter 148 general laws of the state of Minnesota for 1881.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance within twenty days from date hereof.

Dated June 16, 1884.

OSCAR M. METCALF, Assignee.
ROGERS & ROGERS, Attorneys for Assignee.
169-74

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, May 27, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Brown, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary Brown, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court:

And whereas, Edward Powers has filed his petition, representing, among other things, that said Mary Brown died in said county on the 11th day of May, 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executor named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon;

It is ordered that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the Probate office in said county, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at St. Paul, in said county.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk.
CHAS. S. BRYANT, Attorney for petitioner.
may28-4w-wed

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, general term, June 2, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Harris Smith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate, of the county of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday of the month of September, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust, all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L.S.] Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM HENDRICKS, Administrator.
WILLIS & WILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, june4-5w-wed

CHANGE OF GRADE.

CHANGE OF STREET GRADE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, St. PAUL, May 21, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of St. Paul will, at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1884, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, order a change on the following street between the points named, viz:

Minnehaha Street From Seventh to Burr Streets,

In accordance with and as indicated by the blue line on the profile thereof, and as reported upon as being necessary and proper by the Board of Public Works, under date of March 31, 1884, which said report was adopted by the Common Council at their meeting held on May 15th, 1884.

The profiles indicating the proposed change are on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of the Common Council.

THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.
May 22 Thu & Sat 5w

CONTRACT WORK.

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Douglas Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9th 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city until 12 m. on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1884, for the grading of Douglas street from Ramsey street to Goodrich avenue in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.
Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
162-172

(Official Publication.)

Vacation of that portion of Highland Park addition, including the Park, together with the alley on the north, also the one on the west sides thereof, together with a portion of Fairmount place and St. Albans street.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Minn., May 16th, 1884.

WHEREAS, A petition has been filed in this office, by order of the Common